

**TITLE 9. HEALTH SERVICES**  
**CHAPTER 13. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES**  
**HEALTH PROGRAMS SERVICES**  
**ARTICLE 1. SCHOOL HEARING SCREENING**

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**ARTICLE 1. SCHOOL HEARING SCREENING**

**R9-13-101. Definitions**

~~In this Article, unless the context otherwise requires~~ In addition to the definitions in A.R.S. § 36-899, the following definitions apply in this Article unless otherwise specified:

1. “Anniversary date” means the annual recurrence of the date of an event.
- ~~4.~~ 2. “Assistive listening device” has the meaning in A.R.S. § 36-1901.
3. “Audiological equipment” means an instrument used to measure a physiological response to determine the presence, type, or degree of hearing loss.
- ~~2.~~ “Audiologist” means an individual licensed under A.R.S. Title 36, Chapter 17.
4. “Audiologist” has the meaning in A.R.S. § 36-1901.
- ~~3.~~ 5. “Audiometer” means an electronic device that ~~generates signals~~ is used to measure hearing administer sounds of varying pitches and intensities to assess an individual’s ability to hear the sounds.
6. “Auditory canal” means the tubular passage between the cartilaginous portion of the ear that projects from an individual’s head and the outer surface of the ear drum.
7. “Auditory nerve” means the filament of neurological tissue that:
  - a. Connects the cochlea and the brain, and
  - b. Transmits impulses related to hearing.
8. “Calibrate” means to measure the response of an instrument against a standard and adjust the instrument until the response falls within specified values.
- ~~4.~~ “Calibration” means a determination of the accuracy of an instrument by measurement of a variation from a standard.
9. “Cochlea” means a coiled tube in the inner ear that converts sounds into neural messages.
- ~~5.~~ 10. “Cochlear implant” means a surgically inserted device that electrically stimulates the hearing nerve in the inner ear device that is surgically inserted into the inner ear to electrically stimulate the auditory nerve.
11. “Continuing hearing screening education” means instruction in the topics specified in R9-13-106(C)(1) and assessment by a trainer of a screener’s competency to use a hearing screening method.
12. “daPa” means dekaPascal, a standard measure of air pressure.
- ~~6.~~ “dB” means decibel.
- ~~7.~~ 13. “dB HL” means decibel hearing level, a measurement used to compare the intensity at which an individual hears sound at a particular frequency to a standard.
- ~~8.~~ 14. “Deaf” has the meaning in A.R.S. § 36-1941.

- 9- ~~15.~~ “Department” means the Arizona Department of Health Services.
- ~~16.~~ “Diagnosis” means a determination of whether a student is deaf or hard of hearing that is:
- a. Made by an audiologist or a primary care practitioner; and
  - b. Based on a hearing evaluation of the student.
- ~~10- 17.~~ “Documentation” means ~~signed and dated~~ information in written, photographic, electronic, or other permanent form.
- ~~18.~~ “Eardrum” means the membrane in the ear that vibrates in response to sound.
- ~~19.~~ “Earlobe” means the fleshy structure at the bottom of the portion of the ear that projects from an individual’s head.
- ~~20.~~ “Earphone” means the part of an audiometer that is worn over or inserted into an individual’s ear.
- ~~11.~~ “Effusion” means the escape of fluid from a blood or lymphatic vessel into tissue or a cavity.
- ~~21.~~ “Electroacoustic analysis” means the evaluation by an audiologist or a hearing aid dispenser of the functioning of a hearing aid or an assistive listening device using specialized electronic equipment.
- ~~22.~~ “Eustachian tube” means a passage in an individual’s head that:
- a. Connects the middle ear and the throat, and
  - b. Equalizes pressure on both sides of the eardrum.
- ~~12- 23.~~ “Frequency” means the number of cycles per second of a sound wave, expressed in Hertz and corresponding to the pitch of sound.
- ~~24.~~ “Guardian” means an individual appointed as a legal guardian by a court of competent jurisdiction.
- ~~13- 25.~~ “Hard of hearing” has the meaning in A.R.S. § 36-1941.
- ~~14- 26.~~ “Hearing aid” has the meaning in A.R.S. § 36-1901.
- ~~27.~~ “Hearing aid dispenser” has the meaning in A.R.S. § 36-1901.
- ~~28.~~ “Hearing evaluation” means:
- a. Examination of an individual’s ears;
  - b. Assessment of the functioning of the individual’s middle ear;
  - c. Testing of the individual’s ability to perceive sounds using audiological equipment; and
  - d. Analysis by an audiologist or a primary care practitioner of the results of the examination, middle-ear assessment, and testing to determine if the individual has a hearing loss and, if so, the type and degree of the individual hearing loss.

29. “Hearing loss” means the difference, expressed in decibels, between the hearing threshold of an individual and a standard reference hearing threshold.
- ~~15. “Hearing screening” means a test of a student’s ability to hear certain frequencies at a consistent loudness performed in a school by an individual who meets the requirements in R9-13-107.~~
30. “Hearing screening” means an assessment performed by an individual who meets the requirements in R9-13-106 for the purpose of identifying students who may need a hearing evaluation.
31. “Hearing screening population” means the students who are scheduled for a hearing screening during a school year.
32. “Hearing threshold” means the faintest sound an individual hears at each frequency at which the individual is tested.
- ~~16. 33. “Hz” means Hertz, a unit of frequency equal to one cycle per second.~~
- ~~17. 34. “Immittance” means the ease of transmission of sound mobility of the parts of the middle ear during the transmission of sound vibrations through the middle ear.~~
- ~~18. “Inner ear” means the semicircular canals, auditory nerve, and cochlea.~~
35. “Inner ear” means the part of the ear, including the semicircular canals and cochlea, that converts sound into neural messages that are sent through the auditory nerve to the brain.
- ~~19. 36. “Intensity” means the strength of a sound wave striking the eardrum resulting in the perception of loudness sound volume as expressed in decibels or decibels hearing level.~~
- ~~20. 37. “Kindergarten” means the grade level immediately preceding first grade.~~
- ~~21. “Middle ear” means the eardrum, malleus, incus, stapes, and Eustachian tube.~~
38. “Middle ear” means the part of the ear that conducts sound to the inner ear, consisting of:
- a. The eardrum;
  - b. The three small bones called the malleus, incus, and stapes; and
  - c. The space containing the eardrum and the three small bones.
- ~~22. “mm H2O” means millimeters of water.~~
- ~~23. “Noise floor” means sounds present in the auditory canal from either the environment or bodily functions such as breathing and blood flow.~~
- ~~24. 39. “Otitis media” means inflammation of the middle ear.~~
- ~~25. “Otoacoustic emissions” means the sounds generated from the inner ear.~~
40. “Otoacoustic emissions device” means an instrument that:
- a. Generates sounds, and

- b. Has one or more microphones capable of detecting low-intensity sounds produced by an individual's cochlea in response to the generated sounds.
- ~~26.~~ 41. "Outer ear" means the ~~pinna, lobe,~~ part of the ear that projects from an individual's head and the auditory canal.
- ~~27.~~ 42. "Parent" has the meaning in A.R.S. § 15-101.
- 43. "Pass" means to provide a response during a hearing screening of a student that indicates that the student probably does not have a hearing loss.
- 44. "Person" has the meaning in A.R.S. § 41-1001.
- ~~28.~~ 45. "Physician" means an individual licensed under A.R.S. Title 32, Chapter 13 or 17.
- 46. "Physician assistant" has the meaning in A.R.S. § 32-2501.
- ~~29.~~ "Preschool" means the instruction preceding kindergarten provided to individuals three to five years old through a:
  - a. ~~School as defined in A.R.S. § 15-101,~~
  - b. ~~Accommodation school as defined in A.R.S. § 15-101,~~
  - c. ~~Charter school as defined in A.R.S. § 15-101, or~~
  - d. ~~Private school as defined in A.R.S. § 15-101.~~
- ~~30.~~ "Primary care practitioner" means an individual licensed as a registered nurse practitioner under A.R.S. Title 32, Chapter 15 or a physician assistant under A.R.S. 32, Chapter 25.
- 47. "Primary care practitioner" means a physician, registered nurse practitioner, or physician assistant.
- 48. "Probe" means the part of a tympanometer or an otoacoustic emissions device that is inserted into an individual's auditory canal during a hearing screening using a tympanometer or an otoacoustic emissions device.
- ~~31.~~ "Pure tone" means a single frequency sound.
- 49. "Pure tone hearing screening" means hearing screening using single frequency sounds performed using an audiometer or a device that includes the functions of both an audiometer and a tympanometer.
- 50. "Registered nurse practitioner" has the meaning in A.R.S. § 32-1601.
- ~~32.~~ "Reproducibility" means the correlation of two responses measured simultaneously and reported by percentage.
- ~~33.~~ 51. "School" means:
  - a. ~~School~~ A school as defined in A.R.S. § 15-101,
  - b. ~~Preschool,~~
  - c. ~~b. Kindergarten~~ A kindergarten that is not included under subsection (51(a),

- d. ~~c.~~ ~~Accommodation~~ An accommodation school as defined in A.R.S. § 15-101,
- e. ~~d.~~ ~~Charter~~ A charter school as defined in A.R.S. § 15-101, or
- f. ~~e.~~ ~~Private~~ A private school as defined in A.R.S. § 15-101.
34. ~~52.~~ “School administrator” means an individual or the individual’s designee assigned to act on behalf of a school by the body organized for the government and the management of the school has the meaning in A.R.S. § 15-871.
53. “School day” means any day in which students attend a school for instructional purposes.
35. ~~54.~~ “School year” means the period between from July 1 and the following through June 30.
36. ~~55.~~ “Screener” means an individual qualified to perform a hearing screening in a school according to ~~R9-13-107~~ R9-13-106.
56. “Semicircular canal” means the loop-shaped tubular parts of the inner ear that contain portions of the sensory organs of balance.
57. “Sound wave” means the repeating cycles of high pressure and low pressure that are made by a vibrating object.
37. ~~58.~~ “Special education” has the meaning in A.R.S. § 15-761.
38. ~~59.~~ “Speech-language pathologist” means an individual licensed under ~~A.R.S. Title 36, Chapter 17~~ A.R.S. § 36-1940.01 to practice speech-language pathology, as defined in A.R.S. § 36-1901.
39. ~~60.~~ “Student” means an individual enrolled in a school.
40. ~~61.~~ “Supervision” has the meaning in A.R.S. § 36-401.
62. “Trainer” means an individual who is designated by the Department to provide classroom instruction and assessment of competency in hearing screening methods as specified in ~~R9-13-106.~~
41. ~~63.~~ “Tympanogram” means a ~~chart of the indirect measurements of the ease of movement~~ graphic display of the mobility of the parts of the middle ear as air pressure in the auditory canal changes.
42. ~~64.~~ “Tympanometer” means a device that ~~indirectly measures the ease of movement of the parts of the middle ear as air pressure in the auditory canal changes~~ provides information about an individual’s middle ear by:
- a. Introducing sound into the individual’s auditory canal with a sound generator;
  - b. Introducing a range of air pressures into the individual’s auditory canal with a vacuum pump; and
  - c. Detecting, with a microphone, sound that is not absorbed by the individual’s middle ear.

43. ~~“Tympanometry” means the indirect measurement of the ease of movement of the parts of the middle ear as air pressure in the auditory canal changes.~~

**R9-13-102. Hearing Screening Population**

- A.** A school administrator shall ensure that the following students have a hearing screening each school year:
1. ~~A student enrolled in preschool, kindergarten, or grade 1, 2, 6, or 9;~~
  2. ~~A student enrolled in grade 3, 4, or 5, unless there is written documentation that the student had a hearing screening in or after grade 2;~~
  3. ~~A student enrolled in grade 7 or 8, unless there is written documentation that the student had a hearing screening in or after grade 6;~~
  4. ~~A student enrolled in grade 10, 11, or 12 unless there is written documentation that the student had a hearing screening in or after grade 9;~~
  5. ~~A student receiving special education; and~~
  6. ~~A student who failed a second hearing screening in the prior school year.~~
- B.** ~~A school administrator shall ensure that a student has a hearing screening at the request of the student, the student’s parent, a schoolteacher, a school nurse, a school psychologist, an audiologist, a physician, a primary care practitioner, a speech language pathologist, or Department staff.~~
- C.** ~~A hearing screening is not required if a:~~
1. ~~Student is 16 years or over;~~
  2. ~~Student’s parent objects in writing to the screening as allowed under A.R.S. § 36-899.04;~~
  3. ~~Written diagnosis or evaluation from an audiologist states that a student is deaf or hard of hearing; or~~
  4. ~~Student has a hearing aid, an assistive listening device, or a cochlear implant.~~
- D.** ~~In addition to meeting the requirements in subsections (A) and (B), a school administrator shall ensure that a student who meets the criteria specified in State Board of Education rule R7-2-401 has a hearing screening required under R7-2-401.~~
- A.** A school administrator shall include in the school’s hearing screening population:
1. Every student enrolled in any of the following:
    - a. Kindergarten,
    - b. Grade 1,
    - c. Grade 2,
    - d. Grade 6, or
    - e. Grade 9;

2. Every student enrolled in grade 3, grade 4, or grade 5 for whom the school does not have:
    - a. Documentation that the student received a hearing screening in or after grade 2,  
or
    - b. Documentation that meets the requirements in subsection (B)(3);
  3. Every student enrolled in either grade 7 or grade 8 for whom the school does not have:
    - a. Documentation that the student received a hearing screening in or after grade 6,  
or
    - b. Documentation that meets the requirements in subsection (B)(3); and
  4. Every student less than age 16:
    - a. Who is enrolled in grade 10, grade 11, or grade 12 for whom the school does not  
have:
      - i. Documentation that the student received a hearing screening in or after  
grade 9, or
      - ii. Documentation that meets the requirements in subsection (B)(3);
    - b. Who is enrolled in special education;
    - c. Who did not pass a hearing screening given to the student during the previous  
school year;
    - d. Who repeats a grade, upon grade repetition;
    - e. Who requests a hearing screening; or
    - f. For whom a hearing screening is requested by:
      - i. A parent or guardian of the student,
      - ii. A teacher,
      - iii. A school nurse,
      - iv. A school psychologist,
      - v. An audiologist,
      - vi. A primary care practitioner,
      - vii. A speech-language pathologist, or
      - viii. The Department.
- B.** A school administrator may exclude from the school's hearing screening population:
1. Students who are 16 years of age or older;
  2. Students not included in the school's hearing screening population under subsections  
(A)(2) through (A)(4) who are in any of the following:
    - a. Grade 3,
    - b. Grade 4,



- c. Grade 5,
      - d. Grade 7,
      - e. Grade 8,
      - f. Grade 10,
      - g. Grade 11, or
      - h. Grade 12;
    - 3. Students for whom the school has documentation from an audiologist or a primary care practitioner that:
      - a. States that the student received a hearing evaluation from the audiologist or primary care practitioner;
      - b. Either:
        - i. Is dated within 12 months before the date the student would receive a hearing screening, or
        - ii. Includes a time period during or after the current school year when the student is scheduled to receive another hearing evaluation from the audiologist or primary care practitioner; and
      - c. Contains the following information:
        - i. The student's name;
        - ii. The date the student received the hearing evaluation from the audiologist or primary care practitioner;
        - iii. Whether the student has been diagnosed as being deaf or hard of hearing and, if so, the type and degree of hearing loss;
        - iv. The type of audiological equipment used by the audiologist or primary care practitioner to perform the hearing evaluation;
        - v. The name of the audiologist or primary care practitioner who performed the hearing evaluation; and
        - vi. The dated signature of the audiologist or primary care practitioner; and
  - 4. Students who are deaf or hard of hearing and:
    - a. Wear hearing aids,
    - b. Use assistive listening devices, or
    - c. Have cochlear implants.
- C. A school administrator shall exclude from the school's hearing screening population each student for whom the school has documentation of an objection to the hearing screening from the student's parent or guardian, according to A.R.S. § 36-899.04, that contains:

1. The student's name,
  2. A statement that the student's parent or guardian does not want the student to have a hearing screening; and
  3. The dated signature of the student's parent or guardian.
- D.** A school administrator shall ensure that each student included in the school's hearing screening population receives a hearing screening.
- E.** The requirements in subsections (A) and (D) do not replace the hearing screening component of the identification of children with disabilities required under A.R.S. Title 15, Chapter 7, Article 4 and A.A.C. R7-2-401.

**R9-13-103. Hearing Screening Requirements**

- ~~A.~~** ~~Before performing a hearing screening, a screener shall visually inspect a student's outer ears for:~~
- ~~1. Fluid or drainage,~~
  - ~~2. Blood,~~
  - ~~3. An open sore, or~~
  - ~~4. A foreign object.~~
- ~~B.~~** ~~If a screener inspects a student's outer ears and finds any of the conditions in subsection (A), the screener shall not perform a hearing screening.~~
- ~~C.~~** ~~A screener shall perform a hearing screening in each ear using one of the following hearing screening methods:~~
- ~~1. Four frequency, pure tone hearing screening that screens at each of the following frequencies and intensities:~~
    - ~~a. 500 Hz at 25 dB HL,~~
    - ~~b. 1000 Hz at 20 dB HL,~~
    - ~~c. 2000 Hz at 20 dB HL, and~~
    - ~~d. 4000 Hz at 20 dB HL;~~
  - ~~2. Three frequency, pure tone hearing screening with tympanometry that:~~
    - ~~a. Includes a tympanogram that is generated automatically or is plotted at a minimum of the following three points:~~
      - ~~i. +100 mm H<sub>2</sub>O,~~
      - ~~ii. Point of maximum immittance, and~~
      - ~~iii. -200 mm H<sub>2</sub>O; and~~
    - ~~b. Screens at each of the following frequencies at 20 dB HL:~~
      - ~~i. 1000 Hz,~~
      - ~~ii. 2000 Hz, and~~

- iii. ~~4000 Hz; or~~
- 3. ~~Otoacoustic emissions hearing screening using otoacoustic emissions equipment that generates a pass or no pass result:~~
  - a. ~~Using a minimum of three frequencies,~~
  - b. ~~At no less than 3 dB above the noise floor, and~~
  - c. ~~With reproducibility greater than 50%.~~
- A.** Before permitting a screener to provide a hearing screening at a school, the school administrator shall ensure that the screener:
  - 1. Is an audiologist; or
  - 2. Has a certificate of completion, specified in R9-13-106(B)(4) or R9-13-106(C)(4), dated within five years before the date the hearing screening is scheduled to occur.
- B.** Before performing a hearing screening on a student, a screener shall visually inspect the student's outer ears for the presence of:
  - 1. Blood or other body fluid in or draining from the auditory canal,
  - 2. Earwax that may be occluding the auditory canal,
  - 3. An open sore, or
  - 4. A foreign object in the auditory canal.
- C.** If a screener observes a condition specified in subsection (B) when inspecting a student's outer ears, the screener shall:
  - 1. Not perform a hearing screening on the student, and
  - 2. Comply with the requirements in R9-13-105(C).
- D.** If a screener does not observe a condition specified in subsection (B) when inspecting a student's outer ears, the screener shall:
  - 1. Perform a hearing screening on each of the student's ears,
  - 2. Use one of the hearing screening methods specified in subsection (E),
  - 3. Ensure that the instrument used when performing the hearing screening is calibrated as specified in R9-13-107, and
  - 4. Comply with the requirements in R9-13-105(C).
- E.** When performing a hearing screening on a student, a screener shall comply with one of the following:
  - 1. Use an audiometer to perform a four-frequency, pure tone hearing screening on each of the student's ears with results recorded at each of the following frequencies and intensities:
    - a. 500 Hz at 25 dB HL,

- b. 1000 Hz at 20 dB HL,
    - c. 2000 Hz at 20 dB HL, and
    - d. 4000 Hz at 20 dB HL;
  - 2. Use a combination of a tympanometer and an audiometer to:
    - a. Produce a tympanogram showing the results at the following pressures:
      - i. +100 daPa,
      - ii. The pressure producing the maximum immittance, and
      - iii. -200 daPa; and
    - b. Obtain the results of a three-frequency, pure tone hearing screening at 20 dB HL for each of the student's ears at the following frequencies:
      - i. 1000 Hz,
      - ii. 2000 Hz, and
      - iii. 4000 Hz; or
  - 3. Use an otoacoustic emissions device to:
    - a. Measure responses of the cochlear to at least three frequencies;
    - b. Indicate the result of the hearing screening on a display screen; and
    - c. Provide hearing screening only to students who meet one of the following criteria:
      - i. The student is unable to understand instructions given to the student;
      - ii. The student has been designated as a child with a disability, as defined in A.R.S. § 36-761; or
      - iii. The student is physically or behaviorally limited in the student's ability to respond to perceived sounds.

**R9-13-104. Criteria for Passing a Hearing Screening; and Requirements for Performing a Second Hearing Screening Requirements**

- ~~A. A student passes a hearing screening if:~~
- ~~1. During a four frequency, pure tone hearing screening, the student responds in each ear to each frequency at each intensity listed in R9-13-103(D)(1)(a) through (D)(1)(d);~~
  - ~~2. During a three frequency, pure tone hearing screening with tympanometry, the student:~~
    - ~~a. Responds in each ear to each frequency as described in R9-13-103(C)(2)(b); and~~
    - ~~b. Reaches a point of maximum immittance in each ear within the range of +100mm H<sub>2</sub>O to -200mm H<sub>2</sub>O; or~~
  - ~~3. During an otoacoustic emissions hearing screening, the student receives a pass result in each ear according to R9-13-103(C)(3).~~

**B.** ~~If a student does not pass a hearing screening according to subsection (A), a screener shall perform a second hearing screening on the student no earlier than 30 days and no later than 45 days from the date of the first hearing screening. The screener shall perform the second hearing screening using the same method as the first hearing screening.~~

**A.** A screener shall consider a student to pass a hearing screening if one of the following apply:

1. During a four-frequency, pure tone hearing screening, performed as specified in R9-13-103(E)(1), the student responds to each frequency and intensity listed in R9-13-103(E)(1)(a) through R9-13-103(E)(1)(d) for each ear on which a hearing screening is performed;
2. During a hearing screening using both a tympanometer and audiometer, performed as specified in R9-13-103(E)(2):
  - a. The tympanogram for each of the student's ears shows that the point of maximum immittance is between +100 daPa and -200 daPa; and
  - b. The student responds to each frequency listed in R9-13-103(E)(2)(b)(i) through R9-13-103(E)(2)(b)(iii) for each ear on which a hearing screening is performed;

or
3. During a hearing screening using an otoacoustic emissions device, performed as specified in R9-13-103(E)(3), the otoacoustic emissions device indicates for each of the student's ears that the student has passed the hearing screening.

**B.** For a student in a school's hearing screening population who does not receive a hearing screening when initially scheduled to receive the hearing screening, the school administrator shall ensure that the student is rescheduled to receive a hearing screening not more than 45 calendar days after the date the student was initially scheduled to receive the hearing screening.

**C.** For a student in a school's hearing screening population who does not pass an initial hearing screening according to subsection (A), the school administrator shall ensure that:

1. The student is scheduled to receive a second hearing screening at least 30 calendar days and not more than 50 calendar days after the date of the initial hearing screening, and
2. If the initial hearing screening was performed using both a tympanometer and audiometer, as specified in R9-13-103(E)(2), the second hearing screening for the student is again performed using both a tympanometer and audiometer.

**R9-13-105. Referral; Notification; and Follow-up**

**A.** ~~If a school administrator finds that a student does not require a hearing screening under R9-13-102(C)(3) or (C)(4), the school administrator shall provide to the student's parent, within 10 days from the date the finding is made, a referral to have the student's current hearing status evaluated~~

by an audiologist, including an electroacoustic analysis of any hearing aid or assistive listening device, unless there is documentation from an audiologist specifying a different evaluation schedule.

**B.** If a screener finds any of the conditions listed in R9-13-103(A) and a student does not have a hearing screening:

1. A school administrator shall provide to the student's parent, within 10 days from the date the condition is found, a referral to have the student's outer ears evaluated by a physician or primary care practitioner; and
2. A screener shall perform the hearing screening on the student no earlier than 30 days and no later than 45 days from the date the screener finds the condition.

**C.** If a student does not pass a second hearing screening or does not complete a second hearing screening within the time period required under R9-13-104(B), a school administrator shall provide to the student's parent, within 10 days from the date of the second hearing screening or from the date the period for completing a second hearing screening ends, a referral to have the student's current hearing status evaluated by one of the following:

1. An audiologist, a physician, or a primary care practitioner if the screener used only the four frequency, pure tone hearing screening method;
2. A physician or primary care practitioner if the student did not pass the tympanometry portion, but passed the three frequency, pure tone portion of the hearing screening;
3. An audiologist if the student did not pass the three frequency, pure tone portion, but passed the tympanometry portion of the hearing screening; or
4. An audiologist, a physician, or a primary care practitioner if the screener used the otoacoustic emissions hearing screening method.

**D.** A referral identified in subsection (C) is not required if a school provided audiologist:

1. Assesses a student's hearing status and the condition of the middle ear at the conclusion of a hearing screening; and
2. Within 10 days from date of the assessment, provides the student's parent with a written diagnosis and recommendation for treatment, if applicable.

**E.** A referral required under subsections (A), (B), or (C), shall include a form requesting the following:

1. The name, address, and telephone number of the student evaluated;
2. The date of the hearing evaluation;
3. An assessment of the condition of the outer ear, if applicable;
4. An assessment of hearing status and the condition of the middle ear, if applicable;

5. ~~A diagnosis and recommendation for treatment, if applicable;~~
  6. ~~The signature and title of the individual evaluating the student and completing the form;~~  
~~and~~
  7. ~~A request that the individual completing the form or the student's parent return the completed form to the school.~~
- F.** ~~Under State Board of Education rule R7-2-401, a school administrator shall ensure that a student referred under subsections (A) or (C) is evaluated.~~
- G.** ~~If a school receives notice of a diagnosis that a student is deaf or hard of hearing from an audiologist, the school administrator shall notify, within 10 days from the date the notice of diagnosis is received, each of the student's teachers and the person responsible for the school's special education services of the diagnosis.~~
- A.** At least five school days before a hearing screening is scheduled to occur at a school, the school administrator shall provide notification to the parents or guardians of the students in the school that:
1. The students specified in R9-13-102(A) are scheduled to receive a hearing screening,
  2. The parent or guardian of a student has the right under A.R.S. § 36-899.04 to object to the student receiving a hearing screening by submitting a statement of the objection to the school administrator, and
  3. The parent or guardian of a student may request that a student not in the school's hearing screening population be scheduled to receive a hearing screening.
- B.** If a school administrator excludes a student from the school's hearing screening population under R9-13-102(B)(4), the school administrator shall provide to the student's parent or guardian, at least five school days before the school's hearing screening population is scheduled to receive a hearing screening:
1. Notification that the student is not scheduled to receive a hearing screening, and
  2. A recommendation that the student's parent or guardian schedule:
    - a. A hearing evaluation of the student, and
    - b. As applicable to the student, either:
      - i. An electroacoustic analysis of any hearing aid or assistive listening device that the student uses, or
      - ii. An evaluation by an audiologist of the student's cochlear implant.
- C.** Within five school days after performing hearing screening for a school's students, a screener shall provide to the school administrator:

1. The name of each student who received a hearing screening under R9-13-103(D) and the result of the student's hearing screening,
  2. The name of each student in the school's hearing screening population who did not receive a hearing screening, under the requirements specified in R9-13-103(C), and the condition specified in R9-13-103(B) that was the reason the student did not receive a hearing screening, and
  3. The name of each student in the school's hearing screening population who did not receive a hearing screening for a reason other than the student's having a condition specified in R9-13-103(B) and the reason the student did not receive a hearing screening.
- D.** Within 10 school days after a school administrator receives information that a student in the school's hearing screening population did not receive a hearing screening under the requirements specified in R9-13-103(C), the school administrator shall provide to the student's parent or guardian:
1. Notification that the student did not receive a hearing screening,
  2. The reason the student did not receive a hearing screening, and
  3. A recommendation that the student's parent or guardian contact the student's primary care practitioner about the reason the student did not receive a hearing screening.
- E.** Except as specified in subsection (F), if a student does not pass a second hearing screening or does not complete within the period required under R9-13-104(B) or R9-13-104(C) the second hearing screening the student was scheduled to receive, a school administrator shall provide to the student's parent or guardian, within 10 school days after the date of the second hearing screening or after the date the period required under R9-13-104(B) or R9-13-104(C) ends:
1. Notification that the student:
    - a. Did not pass a hearing screening, or
    - b. Did not receive a hearing screening; and
  2. A recommendation that the student's parent or guardian schedule a hearing evaluation of the student.
- F.** A school administrator is not required to notify a student's parent or guardian as specified in subsection (E) if a school-provided audiologist:
1. Performs a hearing evaluation of the student at the conclusion of a hearing screening, and
  2. Within 10 school days after the date of the hearing evaluation, provides the student's parent or guardian and the school administrator with documentation of the hearing evaluation that includes:
    - a. The date of the hearing evaluation;



- b. A written diagnosis and recommendation for treatment, if applicable; and
  - c. The audiologist's printed name and signature.
- G. The notification of a student's parent or guardian, required under subsection (B), (D), or (E), shall include a request that the student's parent or guardian:
  - 1. Obtain:
    - a. From the audiologist, primary care practitioner, or hearing aid dispenser, as applicable, who:
      - i. Examines the student's ears,
      - ii. Performs a hearing evaluation of a student,
      - iii. Performs an electroacoustic analysis of a hearing aid or an assistive listening device that the student uses, or
      - iv. Performs an evaluation of the student's cochlear implant;
    - b. The following information in writing:
      - i. The name, address, and telephone number of the student;
      - ii. The date the audiologist, primary care practitioner, or hearing aid dispenser performed any of the services specified in subsection (G)(1)(a) for the student;
      - iii. The results of the examination of the student's ears, if applicable;
      - iv. The results of the hearing evaluation of the student, if applicable, including the diagnosis, the type and degree of hearing loss, if applicable, and the type of audiological equipment used to perform the hearing evaluation;
      - v. A recommendation for treatment, if applicable;
      - vi. The results of an electroacoustic analysis of any hearing aid or assistive listening device that the student uses, if applicable;
      - vii. The results of an evaluation of the student's cochlear implant, if applicable; and
      - viii. The name of the audiologist, primary care practitioner, or hearing aid dispenser, as applicable, who performed the examination, hearing evaluation, electroacoustic analysis, or evaluation of the student's cochlear implant; and
    - c. The dated signature of the audiologist, primary care practitioner, or hearing aid dispenser, as applicable, on the documentation of the examination, hearing

evaluation, electroacoustic analysis, or evaluation of the student's cochlear implant specified in subsection (G)(1)(b); and

2. Return to the student's school the documentation containing the information specified in subsection (G)(1)(b), either personally or through the audiologist, primary care practitioner, or hearing aid dispenser.

**H.** Within 10 school days after a school administrator receives documentation from an audiologist or a primary care practitioner of a diagnosis that a student is deaf or hard of hearing, the school administrator shall provide notification of the diagnosis, consistent with the privacy requirements in applicable law, to:

1. Each of the student's teachers, and
2. The person responsible for determining the student's eligibility for special education services under A.A.C. R7-2-401.

**R9-13-106. Repealed**

**~~R9-13-107. R9-13-106. Screener Qualifications~~**

**~~A.~~** ~~An audiologist may perform a hearing screening.~~

**~~B.~~** ~~An individual who is not an audiologist may perform a hearing screening only if the individual passes a hearing screener course that:~~

1. ~~Includes 90 minutes of classroom instruction in the introduction to hearing covering:~~
  - a. ~~Development of speech and language;~~
  - b. ~~Anatomy and physiology of the ear;~~
  - c. ~~Signs and prevention of hearing loss in children; and~~
  - d. ~~A.R.S. Title 36, Chapter 7.2 and 9 A.A.C. 13, Article 1;~~
2. ~~Includes 120 minutes of classroom instruction in hearing screening covering:~~
  - a. ~~Auditory development,~~
  - b. ~~Early identification of hearing loss,~~
  - c. ~~Principles of hearing screening,~~
  - d. ~~Selection of hearing screening methods, and~~
  - e. ~~Components of setting up a hearing screening program;~~
3. ~~Includes 75 minutes of classroom instruction in referral and reporting covering:~~
  - a. ~~Results of a hearing screening,~~
  - b. ~~Responses to a hearing screening outcome,~~
  - c. ~~Procedures for recording and tracking,~~
  - d. ~~Communication with parents,~~
  - e. ~~Role of community resources, and~~

- f. Reporting hearing screening results;
4. For an individual who will perform a hearing screening using three-frequency or four-frequency, pure tone hearing screening, includes 120 minutes of classroom instruction covering:
  - a. Selecting and setting up a hearing screening site,
  - b. Performing a pure tone hearing screening, and
  - c. Identifying children who need referral and evaluation;
5. For an individual who will perform a hearing screening using tympanometry with three-frequency, pure tone hearing screening, includes 60 minutes of classroom instruction covering:
  - a. The anatomy and functions of the middle ear,
  - b. What tympanometry measures and identifies,
  - c. Using a tympanometer,
  - d. Performing a tympanometry hearing screening, and
  - e. Identifying children who need referral and evaluation;
6. For an individual who will perform a hearing screening using otoacoustic emissions hearing screening, includes 60 minutes of classroom instruction covering:
  - a. What otoacoustic emissions identify and measure,
  - b. Using otoacoustic emissions equipment,
  - c. Performing an otoacoustic emissions hearing screening, and
  - d. Identifying children who need referral and evaluation;
7. Requires an individual to pass the course by scoring 80% or more on an examination that tests what the individual has learned;
8. Is taught by an individual who:
  - a. Is an audiologist, or
  - b. Meets the screener qualifications in subsection (B) or (C) and has performed at least 50 hearing screenings within 24 months before teaching a hearing screener course; and
9. Provides an individual who passes the course with a certificate of completion that includes:
  - a. The individual's name;
  - b. Whether the following were completed:
    - i. Introduction to hearing,
    - ii. Hearing screening,

- ~~iii. Referral and reporting,~~
    - ~~iv. Pure tone hearing screening,~~
    - ~~v. Tympanometry hearing screening, and~~
    - ~~vi. Otoacoustic emissions hearing screening;~~
  - ~~e. An attestation that the course meets the requirements in subsection (B) or (C)(1); and~~
  - ~~d. The name and signature of the individual who taught the course.~~
- C.** ~~Every five years after completing a hearing screener course described in subsection (B), a screener who is not an audiologist shall pass a hearing screener course that:~~
  - ~~1. Includes 195 minutes of classroom instruction covering the material required under subsections (B)(1), (B)(2), and (B)(3);~~
  - ~~2. For an individual who will perform a hearing screening using three frequency or four frequency, pure tone hearing screening, includes 60 minutes of classroom instruction covering the material required under subsection (B)(4);~~
  - ~~3. For an individual who will perform a hearing screening using tympanometry with three frequency, pure tone hearing screening, includes 30 minutes of classroom instruction covering the material required under subsection (B)(5);~~
  - ~~4. For an individual who will perform a hearing screening using otoacoustic emissions hearing screening, includes 30 minutes of classroom instruction covering the material required under subsection (B)(6); and~~
  - ~~5. Meets the requirements in subsections (B)(7) (B)(8), and (B)(9) through (B)(11).~~
- D.** ~~Before performing a hearing screening, an individual who passes a hearing screener course described in subsection (B) or (C) shall give a copy of the: certificate of completion described in subsection (B)(9) to the school.~~
- E.** ~~An individual who does not meet the screener qualifications in subsection (A), (B), or (C) may perform a four frequency, pure tone hearing screening, other than a second hearing screening required under R9-25-104(B), only under the supervision of an individual who meets the screener qualifications in subsection (A), (B), or (C).~~
- A.** An individual may be a screener only if the individual
  - 1. Is an audiologist; or
  - 2. Has a certificate of completion specified in subsection (B)(4) or (C)(4), dated within five years before the date a hearing screening is scheduled to occur.
- B.** For an individual who is not an audiologist to become a screener, the individual shall:
  - 1. Attend classroom instruction taught by a trainer, consisting of:

- a. At least 75 minutes of classroom instruction covering:
  - i. The development of speech and language,
  - ii. The anatomy and physiology of the ear,
  - iii. The signs of hearing loss in children,
  - iv. The prevention of hearing loss in children,
  - v. What otitis media is,
  - vi. The stages of otitis media,
  - vii. Factors that increase the risk for otitis media,
  - viii. Treatment of otitis media, and
  - ix. The effects of untreated otitis media;
- b. At least 60 minutes of classroom instruction covering:
  - i. Auditory development,
  - ii. The rationale for early identification of hearing loss,
  - iii. When, how, and on whom hearing screening is performed, and
  - iv. How to set up a hearing screening, including the selection of a method to use for hearing screening and a location to conduct hearing screening;
- c. At least 75 minutes of classroom instruction covering:
  - i. The possible results of hearing screening;
  - ii. Screener requirements as specified in this Article;
  - iii. Procedures for tracking students scheduled to receive hearing screening and recording hearing screening results;
  - iv. Notification of and communication with the parents or guardians of students;
  - v. The information that a parent or guardian of a student who does not pass hearing screening is requested to obtain from a student's primary care provider or audiologist and provide to the student's school;
  - vi. When and to whom a student's hearing loss is required to be reported;
  - vii. Procedures for reporting hearing screening results to the Department;
  - viii. What resources are available to the parent or guardian of a student who does not pass hearing screening; and
  - ix. The requirements in A.R.S. Title 36, Chapter 7.2 and other requirements in this Article;
- d. If the individual will use an audiometer during hearing screening, at least 90 minutes of classroom instruction covering:

- i. Audiometers and how they work,
    - ii. Checking the audiometer and earphones before performing hearing screening,
    - iii. Earphone placement,
    - iv. Performing pure tone hearing screening,
    - v. Identifying students who need a second hearing screening, and
    - vi. Identifying students for whom notification of a parent or guardian is required;
  - e. If the individual will use a tympanometer during a hearing screening, at least 90 minutes of classroom instruction covering:
    - i. Tympanometers and how they work,
    - ii. Why a tympanometer is used during hearing screening,
    - iii. The anatomy and functions of the middle ear and Eustachian tube,
    - iv. How to use a tympanometer,
    - v. Identifying students who need a second hearing screening, and
    - vi. Identifying students for whom notification of a parent or guardian is required; and
  - f. If the individual will use an otoacoustic emissions device during a hearing screening, at least 90 minutes of classroom instruction covering:
    - i. Otoacoustic emissions devices and how they work,
    - ii. Why an otoacoustic emissions device is used during hearing screening,
    - iii. Performing a hearing screening using an otoacoustic emissions device,
    - iv. Identifying students who need a second hearing screening, and
    - v. Identifying students for whom notification of a parent or guardian is required;
- 2. Obtain a score of at least 80 percent on a written examination that covers the material in each portion of the classroom instruction specified in subsections (B)(1)(a) through (B)(1)(f) that was received by the individual;
  - 3. Demonstrate to the trainer competency in the use of each hearing screening method covered in subsections (B)(1)(d) through (B)(1)(f) for which the individual received classroom instruction; and
  - 4. Receive from the trainer, who provided the classroom instruction and assessment of competency in applicable hearing screening methods, a certificate of completion of the screener requirements specified in subsections (B)(1) through (B)(3) that includes:

- a. The individual's name.
  - b. A list of the screener requirements specified in subsections (B)(1)(a) through (B)(1)(f) that were completed by the individual.
  - c. The date the individual completed the screener requirements specified in subsections (B)(1) through (B)(3).
  - d. A verification by the trainer that the classroom instruction provided to the individual meets the screener requirements in subsections (B)(1)(a) through (B)(1)(f), and
  - e. The printed name and signature of the trainer.
- C.** Every five years, on or before the anniversary date of a screener's completion of the screener requirements specified in subsection (B), a screener who is not an audiologist shall:
- 1. Complete continuing hearing screening education consisting of either:
    - a. Classroom instruction taught by a trainer with:
      - i. At least 60 minutes of classroom instruction covering the material required under subsection (B)(1)(c).
      - ii. If the screener has been using and will continue to use an audiometer during hearing screening, at least 30 minutes of classroom instruction covering the material required under subsection (B)(1)(d).
      - iii. If the screener has been using and will continue to use a tympanometer during a hearing screening, at least 30 minutes of classroom instruction covering the material required under subsection (B)(1)(e), and
      - iv. If the screener has been using and will continue to use an otoacoustic emissions device during a hearing screening, at least 30 minutes of classroom instruction covering the material required under subsection (B)(1)(f), or
    - b. If the screener has been using and will continue to use an audiometer during hearing screening, an online continuing hearing screening education that is available through the Department at <http://www.azdhs.gov/phs/owch/sensory.htm> that includes:
      - i. One unit of instruction and accompanying written assignments covering the material required under subsection (B)(1)(c), and
      - ii. One unit and accompanying written assignments covering the material required under subsection (B)(1)(d);
  - 2. Obtain a score of at least 80 percent:

- a. If the screener completes classroom instruction as specified in subsection (C)(1)(a), on a written examination that covers the material in each portion of the classroom instruction specified in subsections (C)(1)(a)(i) through (C)(1)(a)(iv) received by the screener; and
  - b. If the screener completes online continuing hearing screening education as specified in subsection (C)(1)(b), on an online examination that covers the material in each unit of the online continuing hearing screening education;
- 3. Demonstrate to a trainer, no later than two months after satisfying the requirement specified in subsection (C)(2)(a) or (C)(2)(b), competency in the use of each hearing screening method for which the individual received classroom or online instruction; and
- 4. Receive from the trainer, assessing the screener's competency in the use of each hearing screening method for which the individual received classroom or online instruction, a certificate of completion of continuing hearing screening education that includes:
  - a. The screener's name,
  - b. The date the screener completed the demonstration of competency in the use of a hearing screening method,
  - c. Each hearing screening method in which the individual demonstrated competency in use,
  - d. A verification by the trainer who assessed the screener's competency that the screener completed the continuing hearing screening education, and
  - e. The printed name and signature of the trainer.

**D.** An individual who is not a screener:

- 1. May use an audiometer to perform an initial four-frequency, pure tone hearing screening for a student, as specified in R9-13-103(E)(1), under the supervision of a screener; and
- 2. Shall not perform hearing screening:
  - a. For a student who did not pass an initial hearing screening;
  - b. Using a combination of a tympanometer and an audiometer, as specified in R9-13-103(E)(2); or
  - c. Using an otoacoustic emissions device, as specified in R9-13-103(E)(3).

**R9-13-108. R9-13-107. Equipment Standards**

**A.** ~~A school administrator shall ensure that a pure tone audiometer used to perform a three-frequency, pure tone hearing screening or four frequency, pure tone hearing screening is:~~

- 1. ~~Calibrated every 12 months according to the American National Standard Specification for Audiometers, S3.6 1996, Standards Secretariat, c/o Acoustical Society of America,~~



~~120 Wall Street, 32nd Floor, New York, New York 10005-3993, January 12, 1996, incorporated by reference in R9-16-209(B)(1); and~~

- ~~2. Inspected within 24 hours before use to ensure that:~~
  - ~~a. The calibration complies with subsection (A)(1),~~
  - ~~b. The power source and power indicator are working,~~
  - ~~c. The earphone cords are securely connected and have no breaks,~~
  - ~~d. Each frequency and intensity required under R9-13-103(C)(1) is present,~~
  - ~~e. A signal does not cross from one earphone to the other, and~~
  - ~~f. Each earphone is free of noise or distortion that could interfere with a hearing screening.~~

**B.** ~~A school administrator shall ensure that a tympanometer used to perform the tympanometry portion of a hearing screening:~~

- ~~1. Is calibrated every 12 months according to the American National Standard Specifications for Instruments to Measure Aural Acoustic Impedance and Admittance, S3.39-1987, Standards Secretariat, Acoustical Society of America, 335 East 45th Street, New York, New York 10017-3483, October 5, 1987, not including any later amendments or editions, incorporated by reference and on file with the Department and the Office of the Secretary of State; and~~
- ~~2. Is inspected within 24 hours before use to ensure that the calibration complies with subsection (B)(1).~~

**C.** ~~A school administrator shall ensure that otoacoustic emissions equipment used to perform an otoacoustic emissions hearing screening is:~~

- ~~1. Calibrated every 12 months according to manufacturer's specifications; and~~
- ~~2. Inspected within 24 hours before use to ensure that:~~
  - ~~a. The calibration complies with manufacturer's specifications,~~
  - ~~b. No obstruction is in the probe microphone, and~~
  - ~~c. The test signal is present.~~

**A.** When a screener is using an audiometer to perform a hearing screening, as specified in R9-13-103(E)(1) or R9-13-103(E)(2), a school administrator shall ensure that the audiometer:

1. Was calibrated:
  - a. Not more than 12 months before the hearing screening is scheduled to occur, and
  - b. According to ANSI S3.6-2004 American National Standard Specification for Audiometers (Revision of ANSI S3.6-1996), June 4, 2004, Acoustical Society of

America, incorporated by reference, on file with the Department, including no future editions or amendments, and available from:

- i. The Standards Secretariat, Acoustical Society of America, 35 Pinelawn Road, Suite 114 E, Melville, NY 11747, telephone (631) 390-0215, and fax (631) 390-0217; or
- ii. The Acoustical Society of America Standards Store at <http://asastore.aip.org/>;

2. Was inspected by the screener within 24 hours before the hearing screening is scheduled to occur; and

3. During the screener's inspection:

- a. Had a power source and power indicator that were working,
- b. Had earphones that were free of noise or distortion that could interfere with a hearing screening,
- c. Had earphone cords that were connected securely to the audiometer and had no breaks, and
- d. Generated a signal:
  - i. At each frequency and intensity listed in R9-13-103(E)(1), and
  - ii. That did not cross from one earphone to the other.

**B.** When a screener is using a tympanometer during a hearing screening, as specified in R9-13-103(E)(2), a school administrator shall ensure that the tympanometer:

1. Was calibrated:

- a. Not more than 12 months before the hearing screening is scheduled to occur, and
- b. According to ANSI S3.39-1987 (R2002) American National Standard Specifications for Instruments to Measure Aural Acoustic Impedance and Admittance (Aural Acoustic Immittance), Acoustical Society of America, incorporated by reference, on file with the Department, including no future editions or amendments, and available from:
  - i. The Standards Secretariat, Acoustical Society of America, 35 Pinelawn Road, Suite 114 E, Melville, NY 11747, telephone (631) 390-0215, and fax (631) 390-0217; or
  - ii. The Acoustical Society of America Standards Store at <http://asastore.aip.org/>;

2. Was inspected by the screener within 24 hours before the hearing screening is scheduled to occur; and

3. During the screener's inspection:
  - a. Had no obstruction in the tympanometer's probe, and
  - b. Generated a signal.
- C. When a screener is using an otoacoustic emissions device to perform a hearing screening, as specified in R9-13-103(E)(3), a school administrator shall ensure that the otoacoustic emissions device:
  1. Was calibrated:
    - a. Not more than 12 months before the hearing screening is scheduled to occur, and
    - b. According to the specifications of the otoacoustic emissions device's manufacturer;
  2. Was inspected by the screener within 24 hours before the hearing screening is scheduled to occur; and
  3. During the screener's inspection:
    - a. Had no obstruction in the otoacoustic emissions device's probe microphone, and
    - b. Generated a signal.

**R9-13-109, R9-13-108. Recordkeeping, and Reporting Requirements**

- A. ~~A school administrator shall retain, for Department review and inspection, a written record of:~~
  1. ~~The date and results of a student's hearing screening for no less than three complete school years beginning on the first July 1 after the student's last date of attendance at the school, and.~~
  2. ~~All calibration dates for a piece of hearing screening equipment currently used in the school.~~
- B. ~~By June 30th of each year, a school administrator shall submit to the Department the following information for the school year ending that June 30th:~~
  1. ~~On a form available from the Department, the number of students by grade in each of the following categories:~~
    - a. ~~Were enrolled at the time of a first hearing screening,~~
    - b. ~~Did not have a first hearing screening under R9-13-102(C),~~
    - c. ~~Had a first hearing screening,~~
    - d. ~~Did not pass a first hearing screening,~~
    - e. ~~Had a second hearing screening,~~
    - f. ~~Did not pass a second hearing screening,~~
    - g. ~~Were evaluated by an audiologist,~~
    - h. ~~Were evaluated by a physician or a primary care practitioner,~~

- ~~i. Were first diagnosed as deaf or hard of hearing during the current school year;~~
  - ~~and~~
  - ~~j. Were diagnosed as deaf or hard of hearing during a prior previous school year;~~
  - ~~and~~
- ~~2. The name of each individual who performed a hearing screening in the school and:~~
  - ~~a. The individual's license number to practice audiology; or~~
  - ~~b. Evidence that the individual successfully completed a hearing screening course described in R9-13-107(B) or (C).~~

**A.** For each screener who conducts a hearing screening at the school, the school administrator shall:

- 1. Obtain from the screener:
  - a. For a screener who is an audiologist, the screener's license number as an audiologist; or
  - b. For a screener who is not an audiologist, a copy of the certificate of completion, specified in R9-13-106(B)(4) or R9-13-106(C)(4), dated within five years before the date the hearing screening was scheduled to occur; and
- 2. Retain the license number or copy of the certificate of completion for the screener for a period of at least three years after the date the hearing screening was scheduled to occur.

**B.** Documentation of a student's hearing screening shall include all of the following that are applicable to the student:

- 1. The date and result of each hearing screening scheduled for or performed on the student;
- 2. An objection to a hearing screening made by the student's parent or guardian according to R9-13-102(C);
- 3. A request for a hearing screening made by an individual listed in R9-13-102(A)(4)(e) or R9-13-102(A)(4)(f);
- 4. Documentation received by the school of a diagnosis made by an audiologist or a primary care practitioner that the student is or is not deaf or hard of hearing, containing the information specified in R9-13-102(B)(3) or R9-13-105(G)(1)(b);
- 5. If the school received documentation according to R9-13-102(B)(3) or R9-13-105(G)(2) that the student is deaf or hard of hearing:
  - a. The name of each teacher notified of the diagnosis and the date of notification, and
  - b. The name of the person responsible for determining the student's eligibility for special education under A.A.C. R7-2-401 and the date the person was notified of the diagnosis;

6. Documentation that the school administrator notified the student's parent or guardian according to R9-13-105(B), R9-13-105(D), or R9-13-105(E), including:
    - a. A copy of the notification; or
    - b. An electronic record or a written statement containing information that the notification was made, the date of the notification, and, if applicable, whether the school administrator recommended to the student's parent or guardian an evaluation by an audiologist or a primary care practitioner;
  7. Documentation from an audiologist, primary care practitioner, or hearing aid dispenser, as applicable, of a schedule for a hearing evaluation or electroacoustic analysis for the student; and
  8. If a school-provided audiologist performed a hearing evaluation of the student according to R9-13-105(F), documentation that the school-provided audiologist provided information about the hearing evaluation to the student's parent or guardian, including:
    - a. A copy of the information provided by the school-provided audiologist to the student's parent or guardian, or
    - b. An electronic record or a written statement that the information required in R9-13-105(F)(2) was provided by the school-provided audiologist to the student's parent or guardian, the date the information was provided, and, if applicable, the diagnosis and recommendation for treatment.
- C.** A school administrator shall retain the information listed in subsection (B) that is applicable to a student for at least three school years, beginning on the first July 1 after the student's last day of attendance at the school.
- D.** Between April 1 and June 30 of each school year, a school administrator shall submit to the Department, in a format provided by the Department:
1. The following information for the hearing screenings conducted at the school during the school year:
    - a. The name, address, and telephone number of the school;
    - b. The name of the school district in which the school is located;
    - c. The name of each screener who performed hearing screening for the school's students during the school year;
    - d. If the screener is an audiologist, the screener's license number as an audiologist;
    - e. The type of audiological equipment used to conduct the hearing screenings;
    - f. The name and title of the individual submitting the information to the Department;

- g. The date the information is being submitted to the Department;
      - h. The date the audiometer, tympanometer, or otoacoustic emissions device used for hearing screening was last calibrated before being used during a hearing screening; and
      - i. The date the first hearing screening was conducted at the school during the school year;
    - 2. For the school year during which hearing screenings were conducted at the school, the number of students:
      - a. Grouped by:
        - i. The grades listed in R9-13-102(A)(1).
        - ii. Enrollment in special education, and
        - iii. All others;
      - b. Who:
        - i. Were enrolled at the school at the time of the first hearing screening provided to students during the school year.
        - ii. Were excluded from the school's hearing screening population under R9-13-102(B) or R9-13-102(C).
        - iii. Received an initial hearing screening.
        - iv. Did not pass an initial hearing screening.
        - v. Received a second scheduled hearing screening.
        - vi. Did not pass a second scheduled hearing screening, and
        - vii. Were first identified as deaf or hard of hearing during the school year; and
      - c. For whom:
        - i. The school administrator provided notification to the student's parent or guardian, as required in R9-13-105(D)(1) or R9-13-105(E); and
        - ii. The school administrator received documentation during the school year from the student's audiologist, primary care practitioner, or hearing aid dispenser, as applicable, related to the examination of the student's ears, hearing evaluation of the student, electroacoustic analysis, or evaluation of the student's cochlear implant; and
  - 3. If the screener is not an audiologist, a copy of the screener's certificate of completion specified in R9-13-106(B)(4) or R9-13-106(C)(4).

- E.**     A school administrator shall retain a copy of the information submitted to the Department as required in subsection (D) for at least three school years after the school year for which the report was submitted.